

USDA
NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION SERVICE
DELAWARE
CONSERVATION
PRACTICE STANDARD

UPLAND WILDLIFE
HABITAT MANAGEMENT

CODE 645
(Reported by Ac.)

DEFINITION

Managing areas to provide food, cover, and water for upland wildlife and other wildlife species that use upland habitat for a portion of their life cycle.

PURPOSE

Manage upland areas for one or more of the following purposes:

- Provide a variety of foods for the desired wildlife species;
- Provide cover for nesting, fawning, loafing, resting, escape, travel corridors, summer shade, and winter protection for the desired wildlife species;
- Provide drinking water for the desired wildlife species.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE
APPLIES**

This management practice may be applied on upland (i.e., non-wetland) areas where habitat will be actively managed for nesting, feeding, resting, and/or protective cover and travel corridors for upland wildlife, such as songbirds, game birds, deer, rabbits, and squirrels.

This practice does not apply to preserving natural areas, such as shrub lands, forests, and riparian corridors, where no active management or periodic maintenance is planned.

CONSIDERATIONS

The following items must be considered when managing an area for upland wildlife:

Purpose of the project, including identification of the wildlife species or groups of species to be supported and the habitat needs which can be met on the managed property.

Surrounding landscape and its relationship to the project location.

Site conditions such as soils, available water sources, water quality and quantity, and existing vegetation.

The feasibility of providing food, cover, and water for the desired wildlife species at the appropriate time of year.

The positive and negative impacts that deer, groundhogs, and other upland wildlife may have on the successful management of the site, as well as on surrounding areas. Also consider the potential for attracting nuisance wildlife into an area.

The effects of management actions on compliance with federal and state hunting regulations (e.g., baiting).

Other constraints such as recurring costs, availability of equipment, access to the site, regulatory or cost-share program requirements, social effects, and visual aspects such as compatibility with the natural landscape.

Refer to the Maryland Wildlife Biology and Management Handbook for additional habitat considerations for songbirds, game birds, rabbits, and squirrels.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

CRITERIA

Upland wildlife habitat management shall consist primarily of managing vegetation to provide the quantity, quality, and distribution of upland habitat elements that will best meet the land user's objectives.

The following elements shall be considered when assessing wildlife habitat. Not all elements may apply to every habitat type.

1. Food – types of food, quantity, quality, distribution, and seasonal availability.
2. Cover - types of cover (for nesting, brood rearing, fawning, resting, roosting, escape from predators, summer shade, winter protection, travel corridors), quantity, quality, and distribution.
3. Water - quantity, quality, accessibility, and seasonal availability.
4. Interspersion and Connectedness - distance and connections to food, cover, and water.

Habitat development and management shall be based on the results of a habitat appraisal. See appendix. The appraisal shall be used to determine a quality rating or Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) for an individual field, land unit, or ecological community.

- If an evaluation determines that the current habitat quality is less than 0.5 (on a scale of 0 to 1), recommendations shall be made to improve the existing habitat so that the planned (future) condition will have a quality rating of 0.5 or more.
- If an evaluation determines that the current condition is equal to or greater than 0.5, recommendations shall be made to maintain the existing habitat in its present condition or improve it toward optimum conditions.

Where habitat is lacking or less than optimum, provide nesting, feeding, resting, and/or protective cover, travel corridors, and water sources as needed, according to Delaware conservation practice standards.

These standards include, but are not limited to:

- Conservation Cover, Code 327;
- Conservation Cropping Sequence, Code 328;
- Field Border, Code 386;
- Forage Harvest Management, Code 511;
- Hedgerow Planting, Code 422;
- Pasture and Hayland Planting, Code 512;
- Pond, Code 378;
- Residue Management, Codes 329A-C and Code 344;
- Riparian Herbaceous Cover, Code 390;
- Riparian Forest Buffer, Code 391;
- Shallow Water Area for Wildlife, Code 646;
- Tree Planting, Code 612;
- Wetland Creation, Code 658;
- Wetland Restoration, Code 657;
- Woodland Improved Harvesting, Code 654.

Vegetative manipulations to restore plant diversity and provide for wildlife habitat can be accomplished by mowing, burning, light disking, selective cutting, prescribed grazing, planting of annual food plots, or a combination of these methods, as appropriate. Artificial nest structures can be used when natural sites are insufficient for the desired species.

All areas managed for upland wildlife habitat shall be protected, insofar as practicable, from the adverse effects of agricultural, commercial, and residential activities. Livestock and other domestic animals shall be managed or excluded as appropriate from designated habitat areas.

Contamination by pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals shall be avoided. If weed control is necessary, preference shall be given to mechanical rather than chemical methods, whenever feasible. Frequent monitoring of the habitat and adjacent areas

should minimize the need to control invasive plant species. Noxious weeds shall be controlled as required by state law.

Refer to the Maryland Wildlife Biology and Management Handbook for specific design and management criteria for selected wildlife species.

If the land user wants to manage for wildlife not listed in the handbook, contact the NRCS State Biologist or the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control Regional Biologist for assistance.

Note: Specific cost-share programs or other funding sources may impose management criteria in addition to, or more restrictive than, those specified in this standard.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for upland wildlife habitat management shall be prepared in accordance with the previously listed criteria. Plans and specifications shall contain sufficient detail concerning management of habitat elements to ensure successful implementation of this practice. Documentation shall be in accordance with the section "Supporting Data and Documentation" in this standard.

At a minimum, develop plans and specifications based on the habitat requirements for selected upland wildlife species, or groups of species, as described in the Maryland Wildlife Biology and Management Handbook, with additional items added where appropriate.

The land user's decisions shall be recorded in a wildlife plan. This wildlife plan can be written directly into the conservation plan, or incorporated into the conservation plan by referring to a job sheet or to a separate wildlife habitat management plan.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance (O&M) plan shall be prepared for each upland habitat management site. Appropriate Job Sheet(s) may be used to serve as the management plan, as well as supporting documentation and shall be provided to the land user. At a minimum, the following components shall be addressed in the O&M plan, as applicable:

Vegetation

Inspection to determine whether the desired vegetation is present in suitable quantity, quality, and distribution to meet the objectives of the project; the extent of management needed to maintain the desired plant species; and time of year restrictions on mowing, burning, etc., as applicable.

Water Sources

Water availability and quality to meet objectives of the practice; required inspections to assess the integrity of the structure and determine whether it is functioning properly.

Nuisance Plants and Animals

Describe the extent to which plant and animal pest species, including noxious weeds, will need to be controlled.

Acceptable Uses

Describe the acceptable uses (e.g., haying, grazing, timber production, hunting, nature preserve, etc.) and time of year/frequency of use restrictions, if any.

Pay particular attention to cost-share program requirements as they relate to acceptable vs. restricted uses and other management restrictions.

Frequency of Inspections

At a minimum, require annual inspections of vegetative and structural components.

SUPPORTING DATA AND DOCUMENTATION

The following is a list of the minimum data and documentation to be recorded in the case file:

1. Field location of the project and acres: conservation plan, plan map or sketch, and assistance notes. Identify the wildlife species desired, the type of habitat to be managed, and the HSI.
2. Operation and maintenance plan or completed copy of the appropriate Job Sheet(s), if used.

REFERENCES

1. Fish and Wildlife Service, Chesapeake Bay Field Office with the Natural Science Center and Adkins Arboretum, 1995. Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat. Annapolis, MD.
2. Martin, Alexander C., Herbert S. Zim, and Arnold L. Nelson, 1951. American Wildlife and Plants: A Guide to Wildlife Food Habits. Dover Publications, New York. 500 pages.
3. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Conservation Cover (Code 327).
4. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Conservation Cropping Sequence (Code 328).
5. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Field Border (Code 386).
6. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Forage Harvest Management (Code 511).
7. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Hedgerow Planting (Code 422).
8. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Pasture and Hayland Planting (Code 512).
9. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Pond (Code 378).
10. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice for Residue Management (Codes 329A-C and Code 344).
11. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Riparian Herbaceous Cover (Code 390).
12. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Riparian Forest Buffer (Code 391).
13. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Shallow Water Area for Wildlife (Code 646).
14. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Tree Planting (Code 612).
15. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Wetland Creation (Code 658).
16. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Wetland Restoration (Code 657).
17. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practice Standard for Woodland Improved Harvesting (Code 654).
18. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Maryland Wildlife Biology and Management Handbook.